

DECEMBER

Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Whole No. 572.

revealed. It appears, however, that at the date of the last accounts the affair was still involved in mystery.

Jacksonville Republican

Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1817.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER SNODGRASS, Esq. as a candidate for Engraving Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A new Post Office has been established in Benton County, on the route from Jacksonville to Van Wert, Ga., called Narrow Valley, and J. B. Camp appointed Post Master.

Also, on the same route, in Benton Co., near the line, a new Post Office called Elm Hill, and Martin Wheeler appointed Post Master.

Also on the same route, in Paulding Co., Ga., a new Post Office called Pleasant Hill, and Landers appointed Post Master.

We invite the attention of our readers, to the advertisement of the Gadsden Hotel, in another column of to-day's paper. We can, with confidence, recommend travellers to call on General Turrentine, as we had the pleasure of enjoying his sumptuous fare ourselves not long since. We found him all sorts of a clever fellow, and a gentleman that will spare no pains to render those who may call on him comfortable in every respect.

"BENTON CAVALRY" will appear in this place the 1st January next for drill and inspection, notice of which may be seen in another column of to-day's paper.

Our Legislature was to convene on yesterday morning, the Governor, having declared by proclamation that to be the future seat of Government for Alabama.—Our members to the Legislature, left here in time to be at its opening; I have sent a goodly number of lobby members, witness the novelty of a legislature convening in a new State House. We expect by our return to be able to give some of the proceedings of the Legislature, and also the Governors Message.

EX-GOVERNOR C. T. passed through our village on Sunday evening last en route, to Montgomery.

We notice in some of our exchanges an account of a fire in Charleston, the 23d ult. in which 120000 bales cotton, 600 boxes of Tobacco, and bagging, bale, rope, and other articles of trade were destroyed. The house in which the fire broke out belonged to M. C. Magwood—the house, and merchandise were covered by insurance.

Gen. Shields, and Quitman have returned, for a short time, to the United States. They were in New Orleans a few days since. Gen. Shields is expected soon in Charleston, on his way to Washington.

Gen. Taylor was expected in New Orleans on the 1st, having asked permission to return to the United States to spend a short time with his family.

On yesterday the Congress of the United States met. We shall expect the President's Message very soon, and will give it to our readers at the earliest convenient time.

On the 1st Dec. cotton in Mobile, was selling at Ordinary 5 1-2 Middling 6 1-4 to 6 1-2 Middling fair 6 3-4 to 7.

Business dull.

By last night's mail we received the following interesting news from the Brazos and Vera Cruz.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—The Extra Picayune of the 29th ult.

Gen. Taylor broke up his encampment at Walnut Springs the 7th ult., and commenced his route towards Matamoros; accompanied by Gen. Wool. When near Marien, he was met by Mr. Van Allen, of New York, bearer of despatches, escorted by Capt. Hagans' company, 24 dragoons. The only important document in the despatch was a copy of the instruction to Gen. Scott to depend in future on the country for a certain character of supplies. It is thought if the same instructions are extended to the Rio Grande, that it will be found very difficult to find the means of keeping up the force there. It will be almost impossible to raise contributions, and corn will be difficult to be had unless brought in by the people with the hope of being paid for it.

Maj. Norval, of the 19th, with 50 men, surprised a body of guerrillas, the 6th ult. near Cerro, killing two and taking all their horses and equipments.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Mier the 12th ult., at Camargo the 13th, where Gen. Wool left him, and Matamoros the 17th. He was to leave for Brazos the 22d, where he expected to receive his leave of absence.

The health of Matamoros had improved. From Vera Cruz.—The news from this place comes up to the 21st ult., and from Tampico to the 23d.

Gen. Butler's advance was expected to leave the 22nd, and the main body two days after. It was reported that 15,000 men are being organized and drilled at Orizaba. Gen. Cutler intends, carrying that place on his way up, if the reinforcements arrive. Gen. Scott will have 20,000 men, and will march on Queretaro immediately.

It is reported the Congress is now in session, and is disposed to accept of the Governors of the States as proposed to it.

Col. Hughes is to be left in command of Jalapa. There was some sickness among the soldiers in camp near Vera Cruz.

A large quantity of ammunition has been sent into Mexico from New Orleans, which

was brought by Carvajal, the same man, we presume, that was lately fined in that city. Santa Anna is making an effort to resume the office of President, stating that his resignation was only partial, to enable him to command the troops in the field, and he now claims that office by right, resigns it to the Congress, who alone, he says, have the power to receive it.

FROM MEXICO.—A letter from Vera Cruz of the 18th inst., states that from letters from the interior, it was reported that a revolution had broken out in Gaudalajara, in favor of elevating Gomez Farez to the Presidency. The revolutionists attacked the church to pillage, when the mob turned out against them. A fierce fight ensued, in which the partisans of Gomez Farez were defeated, and many of them killed, and among them it is said Gen. Ampudia.

Gen. Parades has come out openly for his monarchical system, and the garrison of Mazatlan has declared in his favor.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The great train of 600 wagons left Mexico under Col. Harney the 1st inst., reached Vera Cruz the 15th without any opposition. Maj. Gen. Quitman came with it, on his way to Washington with despatches, Brig. Gen. Shields, for his health and Col. Harney to recruit. Several other distinguished officers also came on their way home. About 210 sick and disabled soldiers came over in the Alabama.

The latest news from the city of Mexico was up to the 8th inst. On the 2nd Congress had met at Queretaro, and organized Senor Don Jose Maria Godoy, from Guanajuato, was elected President of Congress, and Senor Don Jose Maria Hernandez, from Lurango, Vice President. It is thought by some that Cumplido from Gaudalajara, will be chosen President *ad interim* of the Republic.

Gen. Herrera was unwell, but hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Gen. Reyes and Lombardini were in command of the army. The cavalry had marched to Toluca, the infantry to Huichapan. Some think that Elloraga will be elected President *ad interim*, while others are divided between Herrera, Almonte, Complido, and Gonzalez Cosol.

There were no American ships of war at Mazatlan the 17th October, but some were expected. Some were talking largely of defending the place to the last, but others were complaining there were no resources of any kind to enable them to do so.

It was reported at Vera Cruz just before the Alabama left that Gen. Lane had another brush with the guerrillas. A party of Mexicans had left Puebla with 40 wagons full of tobacco, the 6th of November with only a small guard of their own countrymen. Before reaching San Maritine they were attacked by Gen. Stea and his men, and several wagons captured, the rest making good their retreat to Puebla. Gen. Lane started in pursuit immediately and overtook them engaged in dividing the spoils, and routed them completely. Gen. Lane's force at Puebla excluding Col. Childs' force there, is 3,000 men. Col. Childs is to go up to the capital with Patterson's train.

Patterson was still at Jalapa suffering from a severe cold, and Gen. Cushing was in the vicinity with 3,000 men. Col. Hays had gone to escort Maj. Polk and Mr. Smythe, bearers of despatches.

The Mexican Congress, it is said, will hold their sessions at Morelia, formerly Valladolid. It is rumored that the Mexicans intend to make an attack on the next train.

Gen. Butler arrived in Vera Cruz, the 17th November. On the three or four days previous to his arrival, some 2,000 or 3,000 men had arrived. It was expected that in a fortnight from that time, he would be able to start for Mexico with 6000 men.

Gen. Quitman's division at Mexico, has been incorporated with the divisions of Worth and Twiggs. The Pennsylvania and New York volunteers, with Steple's battery, with Gen. Worth's, and the South Carolina volunteers and the marines with Twiggs.

The Arco Iris of the 18th inst. says that Santa Anna had arrived at Orizaba with 15000 ragged followers, but gives no information of his intended movements.

Com. Perry was about to pay a visit of inspection in the Mississippi, along the coast as far as Yucatan.

A very heavy mail had come down with the train. Capt. Liscoe was elected Lieut. Colonel of the Louisiana Battalion.

Change of Sentiment in Great Men.—Mr. Clay, in the commencement of the war, at a meeting at New Orleans, as he was reported at the time, took decided ground in favor of every citizen supporting his country; and longed for an opportunity to "slay a Mexican." Now Mr. Clay denounces the war and censures Congress for "what they knew to be a lie—that the war was exalted by the act of Mexico." What has effected so material a change in Mr. Clay's views?

Mr. Webster also in 1846, in the United States Senate, said, "if any advice or mediation were offered to Mexico he had no doubt she would be advised to peace; and if it were offered, he for one, should then be for a cessation of hostilities; but if Mexico preferred a senseless persistence in the war, why then we should let her have war, and rigorous war until she was brought to her senses." The only mistake that our government has made in following out Mr. Webster's advice, is, that it did not prosecute the war rigorously. Mr. Webster has also materially changed his views, and is even for withdrawing supplies for carrying on the war. Such changes of sentiment in great men, in a single year, are extraordinary.—[Mo. Reg.]

NEW MODE OF HANGING.—Mrs. Mary Runkle was hung at Whitesborough, New York, on the 8th, at 12 o'clock, for the murder of her husband. She made no confession at the execution, but it is said made one to her attendant physician and to the under Sheriff. She was a woman of 60 years of age, and was suspected of the murder of two of her children, whose absence she thought was necessary to prevent the discovery of the murder of a pedlar which she had been charged with. She was taken into a room where some dozen of people were present, and seated upon a chair, more dead than alive. From a hole above her head came a cord, which was attached to a beam in a room above. She was hoisted out of existence, making no resistance whatever.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Clay, at the commencement of his speech in Lexington, on Saturday the 13th inst. read the following series of resolutions. His speech was confined to them, and they embody all the principles he advocated and discussed. As they will probably become a platform upon which the large and powerful party of his friends if not the whole whig party will stand, it is important that our readers should see them:

1st. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America, and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former; and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite Matamoros on the east bank of the Rio Grande, within the territory claimed by both republics but then under jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point was imprudent and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even the consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having by its subsequent acts recognized the war, thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became national.

2nd. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate and as command-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it, for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation may require.

3d. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with the power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures by land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest and most complete war making power on the part of the people of the United States, and so possessing it has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of the war when once commenced or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4th. Resolved, In further opinion of this meeting that it is the duty of Congress to declare by some authentic act for what purposes and objects the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President in his official capacity to conform to such declaration of Congress; and if after such declaration the President should decline or refuse to endeavor by all the means, civil and diplomatic, and military in his power to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defiance of its purposes and objects other than those declared by that body it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the farther progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety, and security of our armies in Mexico in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5th. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm and are utterly opposed to any purpose like the Annexation of Mexico to the United States in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe that the two nations could not be happily governed by the common authority, owing to their great difference of race, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and the large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force; in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend, might in process of time, be extended over the people of the United States; that we deprecate, therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th. Resolved, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories, achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfited foes. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7th. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into any other territory.

8th. Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, that its purpose and object shall be defined and known; who are anxious to prevent present and future perils and dangers with which it may be fraught; and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home and to elevate the National character abroad; to assemble together in their respective communities and express their views, feelings and opinions.

THIS IS LIFE.—If we die to-day, the sun will shine as brightly, and the birds sing as sweetly tomorrow. Business will not be suspended for a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought to our memories. "Is he dead?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few, as they pass their work. But no one will miss us, except our immediate connexion; and even in a short time they will forget us and laugh merrily as when we sat beside them.

Thus shall we all, now active in life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will be gone. In a

few rem- and long life, held

Pro- the cula- Mag- interest- this me

Shapes will cont

hundred millions, that in less than fifty years it will contain a hundred millions, is indeed interesting, and shows in a striking light the magnitude of the responsibility of those who have, and shall hereafter have the destinies of this mighty Republic in their hands. The calculations do not seem extravagant, and are probably very near the truth.

In 1840, the United States had a population of 17,068,966. Allowing its future increase to be at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent. for each succeeding period of 10 years, we shall number in 1940, 303,101,641; For experience warrants us to expect this increase. In 1790 our number was 3,927,827. Supposing it to have increased each year in the ratio of 13 1/3 per cent it would in 1830 have amounted to 16,660,250, being more than a half a million less than our actual number as shown by the census. With 300,000,000, we should have less than 150 to the square mile for our organized States and territories. England has 300 to the square mile. It does not then, seem probable that our progressive increase will be materially checked within the one hundred years under consideration. At the end of that period, Canada will probably number at least 20,000,000. If we suppose the portion of our country east and west of the Appalachian chain of mountains, known as the Atlantic slope, to possess at that time 40,000,000, or near five times its present number, there will be left 260,000,000 for the great central region between the Appalachian and the Rocky mountains, and between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada, and for the country west of the Rocky mountains. Allowing the Oregon Territory 10,000,000, there will be left 250,000,000 for that portion of the American States lying in the basins of the Mobile, Mississippi and St. Lawrence. If to these we add 20,000,000 for Canada, we have 260,000,000 as the probable number that will inhabit the North American valley at the end of one hundred years, commencing in 1840. If we suppose one third, or 90,000,000 of this number to reside in the country as cultivators and artisans, there will be 180,000,000 left for the towns, enough to people 360, each containing a million. This does not seem as that the valley of the Nile, scarcely twelve miles broad, should have over, as historians tell us, contained 20,000 cities.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—The "Universalium" is the name of a journal—nearly as though to read it, the name—launched in New York, by the sect or clique of philosophers, who believe in the marvelous mesmeric revelations of the young man Davis, of Poughkeepsie. The main points of their creed, which is a sort of refined Pantheism, are the "endless progressibility of man—the perfect correspondence of man in his essential nature with the Deity, except his fitness—the infallibility of our interior convictions" as a guide to truth, and the equality in point of value of all former revelations, the Shaster, the Kend Avesta, the Bible, the Koran, and Davis' clairvoyance!—and a good deal more of the same sort of nonsense, infidelity and bold imposture.

THE BOY THAT SMOKES.

What shall be said of the boy that smokes? Shall we pronounce any judgment upon him? Shall we say that he is acquiring an evil habit? that he is becoming a slave to a master who, by and by, will be very cruel to him; that he is on the high road to dandyism; that he is beginning to be profligate with his money, &c. &c. O that this were the worst!—What say the druggists who know the stimulating effects of tobacco? One and all, that it often proves the first step to drunkenness. "No young man," says Dr. Alcott, "who uses tobacco in any shape whatever, is or can be safe. He is apt to be thirsty and water never satisfies. Tobacco smoking feeds the love of strong drink in two ways, first by creating a morbid thirst, and second by impairing the appetite for food and indirectly encouraging him who uses it, to seek for that strength which food should give him in the use of extra stimulus. Let the friends of temperance, temperance men above all the rest, beware of tobacco in every form." Take care then, temperance boys, how you get that filthy thing, a cigar, in your mouth. Abhor and detest it, for it is poison and death.

Youth's Temperance Advocate.

"There is no harm," says the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, "in smoking tobacco, except that it leads to drinking—drinking to intemperance—intemperance to bile—bile to indigestion—indigestion to consumption—consumption to death—that is all."

ifications in which will largely enue.

That the duty on sugar, or grass, cotton, wool, any manufactures of either, or mixtures thereof, as sugar, molasses, tobacco, all manufactures thereof, including cigars, cigarettes, glass, china, stone ware, iron and steel, and manufactures of either, not prohibited, be thirty per cent ad valorem. On copper, and all manufactures thereof, tallow, candle soap, fish, beef, pork, hams, bacon, tongues, butter, lard, cheese, Indian corn and meal, potatoe wheat, rye, oats, and all other rye meal and oat meal, flour, wheat and sperm oil, clocks, boots, shoes, pumps, booties and slippers, bonnets, hats, caps, beer, ale, porter, cider, timber, boards, planks, scantling, shingles, laths, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, spirits of turpentine, vinegar, apples, ship-bread, hides, leather, and manufactures thereof, and paper of all kinds, twenty per cent ad valorem; and these reduced rates shall also apply to all goods, on which the duties are not paid, remaining not exceeding ninety days on deposit in the Mexican ports, introduced under previous regulations enforcing military contributions.

Yours, most respectfully,

R. J. WALKER

Secretary of the Tre.

To the President.

On the following day the

dent gave his sanction to the

ges suggested?

November 6, 48

The modifications, as above commended by the Secretary of the Treasury, are approved and the Secretary of War's Secretary of the Navy will give proper orders to carry their effect.

JAMES K. PO

Instructions forward the Treasury, V departments, direct officers in charge ports to regulate in conformity with

We hope

will adopt a mem.

to order a daily mail from

gomery to Blue Pond, so that

by North Alabama and

nessee might have a daily

and from New Orleans. The

now a daily or six times a w

mail from New Orleans to M

gomery—there is also from J

Pond to Nashville a mail six

a week—but between mont

and Blue Pond, only about

miles, the mail is only three times

week. The great importance of

having rapid and constant commu-

nication with New Orleans and the

South, should cause this alteration

to be made at once. All of Middle

tennessee and North Alabama

would be greatly benefitted by the

desired increase. We hope the

Legislature will move in the mat-

ter, as a deep interest is felt in the

subject by this end of the State,

and on the route. Montgomery is

also interested in the matter. As

the seat of government it would

increase the facilities of access to

her and the transmission of news to

this section.—Huntsville Adv.

ENGLAND.—The London Times,

of Oct. 30, makes the following

extraordinary admission:

"Sorry are we to say it—but the

night, i

count for

ance of her

to be the consequ

ing them with pure

Ho

air to breathe.

me Journal.

THE OUTRAGE AT AU

rested.—The name of the

been murdered at Auburn, w

William Yancey, from Meckle

He was with Mr. William

a partner of Davis. Two pie

been taken out and a small

gone. Still he was not dead

o'clock, at which time he wa

improving a little, though

thought the chances against

Four of the perpetrators of

been arrested—one by the

taken on the outrage, and

were Thornton, were taken

in Tallapoosa county, hav

dogs.

The citizens of Auburn and vicinity

ed every year's in their power to bring

number to justice. Two are still at large,

Evans and another Story.

Our facts are obtained from a gentleman

went up to gather the particulars, and may

relied on.—[Mont. Journal.]

Coated Pills
are most extra-
ordinary and valuable medicine in general use. It not
only acts as a specific upon the bilious and typhoid fe-
vers, chills and fever and ague of the West and South
—but in all diseases of debility, weak stomach, indiges-
tion, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, and all dis-
eases prevalent in a western and southern climate.
Their great power consists in their peculiar effect upon
all the organs of the system, and the rapid formation of
new and fresh blood which they produce. In this
lies the great secret of their success. They are mild
and pleasant in their action—but searching and per-
manent in their effect—penetrating the remotest re-
cesses of the system by their ready absorption into the
blood, thereby infusing a new supply of vitality and
nervous power into all the machinery of life. The ex-
tensive popularity they have acquired all over the
West and South insures sales of at least

50,000 Boxes Per Month,
and we find it difficult with our large force of hands,
and the late improvements in machinery which we
have adopted, to manufacture them fast enough to sup-
ply the demand in thirteen Western and Southern
States! One large manufactory is constantly engaged
in preparing the various concentrated extracts of
which they are composed. From the best information
we can obtain from our 5,000 selling agents, and hosts
of attentive correspondence in all parts of the country,
our medicine cures, per month, not less than
10,000 cases of fever and ague, one thousand of which
have resisted all other treatment;
4,500 cases of bilious fever;
5,300 do of weakness & general debility;
2,500 do of various chronic diseases;
2,500 do of weak stomach and loss of appetite;
800 do of dyspepsia;
1,200 do of rheumatism;
1,000 do of female complaints;
1,200 do of ague cake, and enlarged spleen;
1,500 do of liver complaint;
500 do of scarlet fever;
400 do of typhoid fever;
300 do of purid sore throat.

This must appear almost incredible, but the numer-
ous letters from physicians, agents, and those who use
the medicine, from all the Western and Southern States,
satisfy us that this is a MODERATE estimate, and
that our medicine is rapidly taking the place of the var-
ious "sugar-coated counterfeits" which are sold, and
the numerous toxic mixtures, made wholly of cut-
ting, which are imposed upon the public by manufac-
turers who live, nobody knows where!!
DR. BRAGG'S famous Sugar-Coated Indian Queen
Vegetable Pills are of two kinds—the Cathartic and
Tonic. The Tonic pills are peculiarly adapted to the
quick and permanent cure of fever and ague, torpor of
the liver, and general debility. It is in fever and ague,
chills, fever, &c., that they achieve their greatest tri-
umphs. It rarely requires over twelve hours, or more,
than half a box of the tonic pills, to break the chills and
effect a permanent cure—which is rarely the case
with the tonic mixtures of quinine, hawked about the
country by ignorant pretenders. Those who take the
tonic pills once, will never forsake them.

Who can wonder then that a medicine of such exten-
sive popularity and extraordinary virtues should cause
GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE DOCTORS!!!

The prejudices of the physicians against their use
are at last giving way to the play of reason, and the
convictions of every day experience which they de-
rive from their patients and friends who use them.
Doctors are now almost every day sending orders
from every part of the country, for a supply of these
pills to use in their practice.

Here is one all the way from the State of Missis-
sippi, just received by Leu Doctors and the sick look to it
and hasten to procure a supply of this wonderful
Tonic:
BRACH GROVE, Tippah Co. Miss. July 19, 1847.
To Br. Bragg, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear Sir—I have to
inform you that I have used all your Tonic Pills, and
therefore pray you to send me another supply immedi-
ately, as there is much fever and ague within the
bounds of my practice, and I hardly know how to sat-
isfy and cure my patients without them.
I have thoroughly tested your Tonic pills in my
practice through this country—not only in chills and fe-
ver, but in real TYPHOID FEVER, and have met with
such success from their use that I now find myself at a
great loss to get along without them. I consider them
a great blessing to the people of the West and South,
and I am satisfied that they are important in the cure of
more diseases than you recommend them for.
Don't fail to forward me a supply by mail, as quickly
as possible, directed to the following address:
JAMES HODGES, M. D.
For sale at the Store of BERRY & STIPES
sole Agents for Jacksonville, Ala. and at most of the
Towns and Villages in this country. T. July 6, 1847.

sd, to appea.
Judge of the Court,
nty on the eighteenth day
next, at an Orphans Court
in and for said county, at the Co
use thereof, then and there to
said petition if they think proper.
Attest:
CHARLES W. STATHAM,
Nov. 23.—5t.—\$9. Cl'k. c. c. R. c.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County
TAKEN UP by Bill Bell, a dark bay mare
mule, nine years old fourteen hands, high,
marked on the shoulder with the collar—ap-
praised to sixty dollars, before L. Camp-
bell, Esq. Nov. 10th, 1847.
JOHN S. WILSON, C. C. C.
Nov. 23, 1847.

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of the County
Court of Randolph County, Alabama,
I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court
house door of said county, in Wedowee, on
**Friday the 31st day of Decem-
ber, 1847,** the following lands,
belonging to the estate of Lewis Freeland,
deceased, to-wit: The N. E. fourth of the
S. W. fourth of Sec. 5, T. 19, R. 12.—The
N. W. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 6
T. 19, R. 12.—The N. W. fourth of the
S. E. fourth of Sec. 6, T. 19, R. 12.—
The S. E. fourth of the N. E. fourth—the N.
E. fourth of the S. E. fourth, and the N.
W. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 32,
Township 18, R. 12, except 10 acres of one
of the last mentioned tracts, situate in
Randolph County, Alabama. The terms
of the sale will be on a credit of twelve
months, and the purchasers required to give
bonds with good security.
WILLIAM P. NEWELL, Adm'r.
Nov. 16, 1847—3t. de bonis non.

**A WONDERFUL STEP IN
MUSIC.**
BELIEVING the days of common Mu-
sic, with which the United States has
lately been flooded, at an end, the adver-
sor has published a collection of the most
beautiful Songs, Sacred Songs, Marches,
Waltzes, Mazurkas, Duets, &c., from en-
graved plates, with which he intends to
convince the world that a rich and original
article can be sold at a less price than a
common one, by obtaining a large circula-
tion to reduce the first expense. It will
consist of twelve original pieces by the first
masters, some of which are of six and eight
pages each, bound in one volume and called
**A Wreath for the Home Cir-
cle.** The whole to be enclosed in a cover
and title, engraved and printed at a large
expense, in the yet almost unknown art of
Xilography, worked in six brilliant colors
and bronzes. The whole forming a collec-
tion the like of which could not be bought
for double the money. It must be borne
in mind that this is not trashy stuff, got up
on poor paper and type, but beautifully en-
graved and printed, on the finest paper, by
a Broadway establishment. This work
will make a splendid present, and will be
remitted by mail on the receipt of \$1 50
post paid, to:
WM. VANDERBEEK,
235 Broadway, N. York.

Also constantly on hand, all the new
and fashionable Music, and all reprints of
foreign editions.
Editors of the country newspapers giv-
ing this two insertions, and sending a copy
of their paper to the above direction, shall
receive a copy of the work immediately.
Sept. 3d, 1847.

WADSW
Jacksonville, June 22, 1847.

**State of Alabama,
Benton County.**
Orphans Court special Term, Nov. 23, 1847.
CAME Elisha McClellan and Elizabeth
Denson administrators of the estate of
Calla Denson dec'd. and filed their petition
for the sale of the real estate of said dec'd.
which said petition sets forth among other
things, that the said dec'd. died seized and
possessed of the following Lands, (to wit:
the west half of the south west quarter of
Section 28, Township 14, and Range 8
containing 79 99-100 acres more or less,
also the South East quarter of Section 29,
Township 14, and Range 8, also the South
West quarter of section 29, Township 14,
and Range 8, East in the Coosa Land Dis-
trict, with the exception of one acre and
three fourths and some few poles, sold by
said Denson in his life time, to Lewis D.
Jones, all lying and being in the County
of Benton, for which the deceased had a
legal title in fee simple—also setting forth
that an equal and equitable division could
not be made of said land, without a sale of
the same, and that it is necessary to sell
the same for a distribution among the
heirs and legatees of said deceased, and
that the heirs and legatees of the said de-
ceased are James M. Denson, who re-
sides in the State of Georgia, who is of
full age; Treasy Hopper, late Treasy
Denson, but now the wife of Jonathan
Hopper residing in the State of Georgia,
Charity Ledbetter, late Charity Denson,
late the wife of Banks Ledbetter, but now
a widow, residing in the State of Missis-
sippi; all of whom are above the age of
twenty-one, and also Calla Denson, a
minor under the age of twenty-one years
and residing in the County of Benton and
State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered
that James Crow be appointed Guardian
ad litem of Calla Denson, minor heir of
Calla Denson dec'd. it is therefore ordered,
that the second Friday in December next,
be set for hearing and determining upon
said petition, and that publication thereof
be made in the Jacksonville Republican,
once a week for forty days, notifying all
persons interested to appear and defend
against said petition.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

STEAM FERRY.
THE undersigned Proprietor of the Steam
Ferry, across the Mississippi river, at
Rodney, respectfully informs the public,
and travellers and emigrants to Texas,
Louisiana and Arkansas, that they will
find this route as short, and as good as any
other route, that can be travelled, and
there is less ferrage through this route
than any other.
The Prices are moderate and to suit the
times. HENRY S. CAULKING
Rodney, Miss., Aug. 4, 1847.—9t.

J. W. GUINN,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.
WEDOWEE, ALA.,
WILL attend to all business entrusted
to his care in the Courts of Bun-
ty County, and all the Courts of the 9th
Judicial Circuit, except the County Court
of Randolph.
August 12, 1847.

J. ADLF
alladeg.

Administrators' Not.
LETTERS of Administration have
been granted to the undersigned by
Hon. the Judge of the Orphans' Court of
Benton County on the estate of Reuben
Putman, dec. of the 12th day of November
1847; Notice hereby given to all persons
having claims against said estate to present
them legally authenticated within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred;
and all persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make immediate payment.
SARGEANT GRIEFIN,
Administrator.
Nov. 16, 1847.

**State of Alabama,
Randolph County.**
TAKEN UP and posted
by David Billingsley, a sor-
rel mare, ten years old, 14
hands high, a scar on her left
leg, lame in her left leg, all of her feet
high, some white on them, white face, some
saddle spots on the back—appraised to twen-
ty dollars, September 23rd, 1847.
CHARLES W. STATHAM,
Oct. 19, 1847. C. C. R. C.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.**
TAKEN UP and posted by
John B. Bratton a Brown
Rilly, 3 years old 14 hands
high, some white on the nose, and
appraised to thirty seven Dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Oct. 19, inst.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.**
TAKEN UP and posted by
John B. Bratton a Brown
Rilly, 3 years old 14 hands
high, some white on the nose, and
appraised to thirty seven Dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
Oct. 19, inst.

North of the base line and
principal meridian
Fractional township one, no-
bes' Grant, of range six.
Fractional township one, north-
bes' Grant, of range seven.
Sections one, two, eleven, twen-
teen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-
three, twenty-four, twenty-
seven, and the south east
of section twenty-eight in
an Reserve, the east fraction
thirty-three in the same, and
thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six in low
ship one; sections twelve, thirteen, sixteen,
six, thirty-five and thirty-six in low ship
two; and sections one, two, eleven, ten,
eleven, and twelve, in township one, of
range eight.
Section thirty-five, and the south east
township six, of range eleven.
Fractional township three, west of the
tawhatchy river, of range sixteen.
Sections twenty-four, twenty-five, and

Smith, the
Garnishee, in
now, that he and one James T.
d. executed their joint note to
at Hinton, due 1st October 1845.
hundred and sixty dollars, on which
edit of \$25—and that he executed
dividual note to said Hinton for \$16
hat he has offsets toward notes to a
of \$80—balance of said notes were
at the service of the garnishment,
has to filing his answer, he had been
ified by Anna Hinton, that she was the
older of said notes. By an order of the
aid Circuit Court, the said Anna Hinton
who is a resident, is required to appear
at the said Circuit Court to be holden for
said County of Cherokee, ON THE 3rd
MONDAY AFTER THE 4th MONDAY
IN MARCH NEXT, and contest with
said plaintiff the validity of the transfer or
assignment of said notes.
By order of said Court:
J. CHISOLM, Clerk.
Oct. 1st, 1847.—m. d. m.

S. D. HARRIS,
Attorney at Law
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will attend promptly to all business that may be
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kee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph
Counties, and in the Supreme Court.
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Hon. C. P. Keith, Athens.
Whitehead & Brabson, Attys. Chattanooga, Ten.
Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.
Office No. 5, South east of Public square.
Sept. 7, 1847.
G. T. McAFEE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA.
Will in future practice in all the Courts of Benton
County.
Office—McKenzie's Shop, up stairs.
November 2, 1847.—ly.

YANKEE MILLER.
Fashionable Weaver Hats.
Besides a general assortment of HATS and CAPS, at
the Store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Take Notice.
THE Chockolocco Wool Cards are now
in complete operation, together with
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tory is three miles above Bagley's Yankee
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Carding done at 8 cents a pound. Rolls
always on hand at 25 cts. a pound.
A. BINGHAM,
Nov. 20.

LAW NOTICE.
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WILL attend with promptitude and fidelity to all
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Randolph and adjoining counties.
Office in Wedowee, Ala.
Decr. 9 1846.—if.
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ALL persons are hereby forewarned not
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As I have received no consideration for said
note, I do not intend to pay it.
Wm. Andrews.
Nov. 20.

WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Business.
AMERICUS HATCHETT of the
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HATCHETT & SMOOT.
Wetumpka, June 1st, 1847.—8m.
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BENTON COUNTY.
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high snip on the nose, and
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M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
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